

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF STAFF NURSES WORKING AT MATERNITY UNITS AND LABOR ROOMS IN SELECTED DISTRICT HOSPITAL BIJAPUR

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ABSTRACT

Infection control measures are essential for the containment of surgical infections. The current Operating Room (OR) should therefore, have well-developed policies for managing infections. The efficacy of those policies depends on how well they are adhered to by OR staff. Thus nurses ought to have great knowledge and strict adherence to the prevention of infections.

SETTING AND DESIGN

An evaluative approach was used for the study. A pre-experimental design with one group pre- test and post-test was used. The study was conducted on 60 staff nurses working in a selected hospital of Vijayapur.

RESULTS

Majority of the staff nurses (65%) belong to the age group of 21-30 years. Majority of the staff nurses (88.3%) were females. Most of the staff nurses' educational status was GNM, (46.6%), the majority of staff nurses (51.7%) had 1-5 years of experience. Among the staff nurses (56.7%) was practicing all the precautionary measures

KEYWORDS: *Infection, containment, surgical, efficacy.*

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INTRODUCTION

Healthcare-associated infection (HAI) previously referred to as “nosocomial” or “hospital” infection, occurs in a patient during the process of care in a hospital or other healthcare facility (HCF), but was not present or incubating at the time of admission. HAIs include occupational infections among healthcare providers. HAIs are one of the most common adverse events during healthcare delivery and a major public health issue affecting morbidity, mortality and quality of life. At any time, up to 7% of patients in developed and 10% in developing countries will acquire at least one HAI, 1 causing a considerable economic burden to the society. However, HAIs are largely preventable through effective infection prevention and control (IPC) measures. **(WHO 2019)**

Pregnancy and childbirth are the most important events of a women’s life. Pregnancy, delivery is a normal physiological process. Most of the time the women achieve a normal pregnancy outcome without any complication.¹ WHO reported that every minute a mother dies from complication in pregnancy and childbirth that means 1400 mothers die every day more than half a million mothers die every year. The birth of a baby is a momentous occasion in the life of a couple.¹ Health can be neither be demanded nor given, it can be neither be bought, nor sold; but the circumstances and services that are prerequisite to health can certainly be demanded and received as a right. **(Sijo Koshy et al 2015)**

The provision of health care services by specialist practitioners has implications for professional development particularly in relation to research skills and scholarship. However, there has been no coordinated approach to infection control research and ICPs undertaking research have operated in isolation, with poor infrastructure support and many cultural and Organisational barriers to overcome. In the absence of a critical mass of researchers, productivity has been limited and the contribution of evidence based infection control research to clinical practice is yet to be realized. **(Debra Creedy et al 2022)**

Infection control is the discipline which is concerned with preventing health care associated infection; it is a vital; though often non-supported and not recognized as a part of the organization of the health care. Hospital Acquired Infections (HAI) is a major global safety concern for both patients as well as health care professionals. Many factors stimulate infections among hospitalized patients – ‘decreased resistance among patients’; ‘increasing variation of medical procedures’ and ‘invasive techniques crafting potential routes of infection’; and ‘the transmission of drug-resistant bacteria’ are packed evidence-based among hospital populations’, where poor practice in infection control may facilitate transmission. In spite of development in community/public health and care in hospitals, infections continue to grow in hospitalized patients, and may also affect hospital staffs. **(K Vinod hini et al 2016)**

Review of Literature

Ba Yathikumara Swamy Gowda et al 2018 conducted a study on A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Information Guide Sheet On Knowledge Regarding Infection Control Measures Among Staff Nurses Working At Maternity Units And Labour Rooms In Selected Hospitals Of Mangalore Taluk. There was a significant improvement obtained from information guide sheet on the knowledge regarding infection control measures at maternity units and labour rooms. Pretest mean is 19.80, S.D is 2.62 and after administration of information guide sheet mean is 27.55, and S.D is 1.58. Its enhancement mean is 7.75. Paired ‘t’ test value 24 is significant at p.

Ms. BENITA. D 2018 conducted a study on effectiveness of infection control standards on practice among health care personnel working in labour unit at selected hospitals, Nagercoil the findings – the study revealed that the mean pre test level of practice on infection control was

21.47 With standard deviation of 1.92 and mean post test level of practice on infection control was 43.73 with standard deviation of 2.02. The calculated ‘t’ value was 59.14 which was significant at $p < 0.001$ level. The findings revealed that there was a high statistical significant difference in the level of practice on infection control among health care personnel working in labour unit. The analysis revealed that the demographic variables showed statistically no significant association of mean differed level of practice on infection control in labour unit among health care personnel at $p < 0.01$.

Vinay Kumar Get al 2022 conducted a study on a Study to evaluate the effectiveness of Self- Instructional Module on Knowledge and Practice regarding infection control strategies among Staff Nurses working in Labour room at selected Hospitals, Chamarajanagar. The overall analysis of level of Knowledge of staff nurses regarding infection control strategies showed that mean Knowledge scores of the subjects at pre-test were 14.7 (49%) with standard deviation 2.823 found to be moderate Knowledge regarding infection control strategies. After administration of Self- Instructional Module mean Knowledge scores of the subjects was 22.84 (76.13%) with standard deviation 2.787 found to be improvement in the level of Knowledge among staff nurses. Among the participants 60% of the staff nurses had inadequate Knowledge and 40% had moderate Knowledge in the pre-test. After administration of the Self-Instructional Module 62% of the subjects had adequate Knowledge, 38% had moderate Knowledge regarding infection control strategies in the post test.

The analysis of practice reveals that 48% of the staff nurses had poor Practice and 52% had moderately good Practice in the pre-test. After administration of the Self-Instructional Module 62% of the subjects had Good Practice and remaining 38% had moderately good practice regarding infection control strategies in the post test. The Overall mean practice scores of the respondents was found to be 7.06 (47.06) with the standard deviation of 2.014 which indicates the poor practice of infection control strategies in pre-test. After administration of self- instructional module the overall practice scores of respondents were found to be 11.08 (73.86%) with standard deviation 1.967 shows improvement in the practice of staff nurses regarding the infection control strategies.

RESULTS

Majority of the staff nurses (65%) belong to the age group of 21-30 years. Majority of the staff nurses (88.3%) were females. Most of the staff nurses' educational status was GNM, (46.6%), the majority of staff nurses (51.7%) had 1-5 years of experience. Among the staff nurses (56.7%) was practicing all the precautionary measures

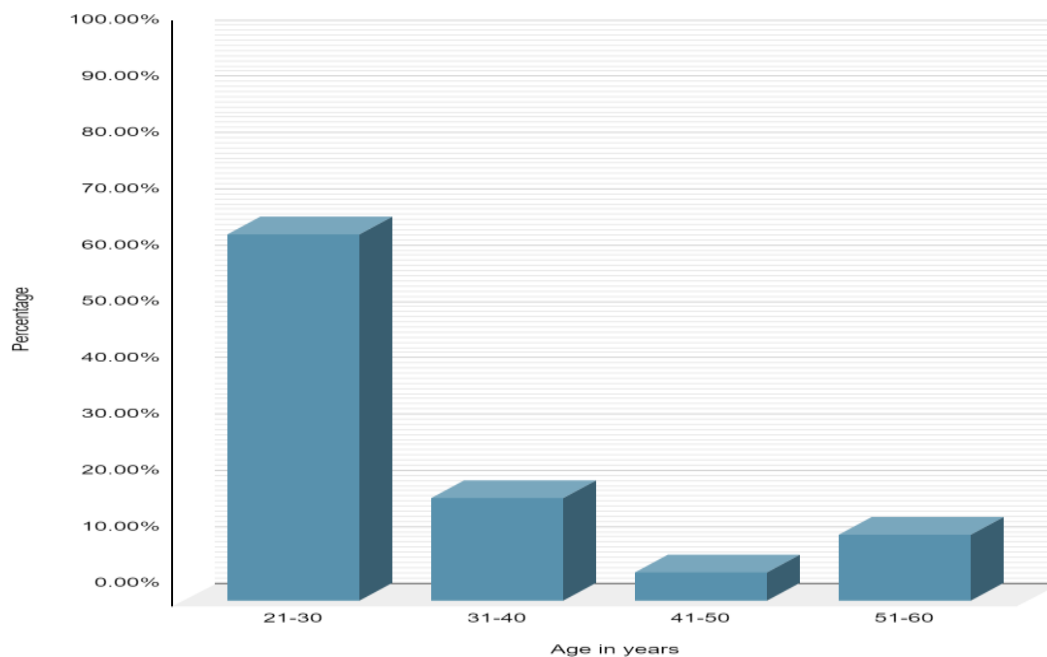


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their age.

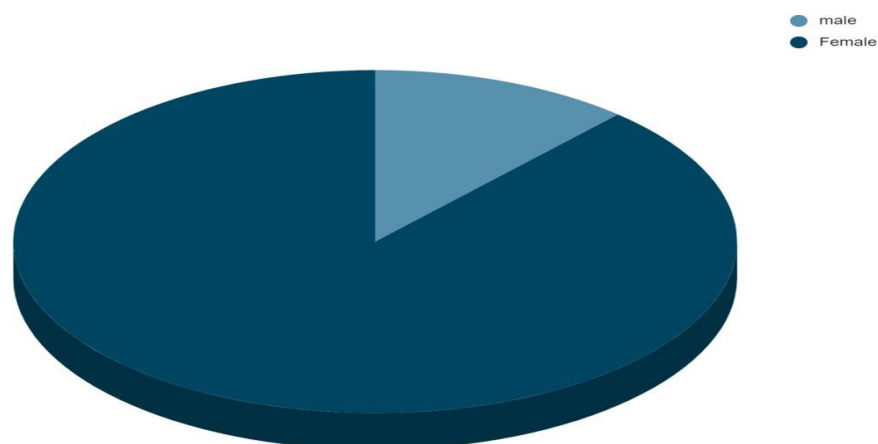


Figure 2: 3-D Pie diagram showing percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their gender.

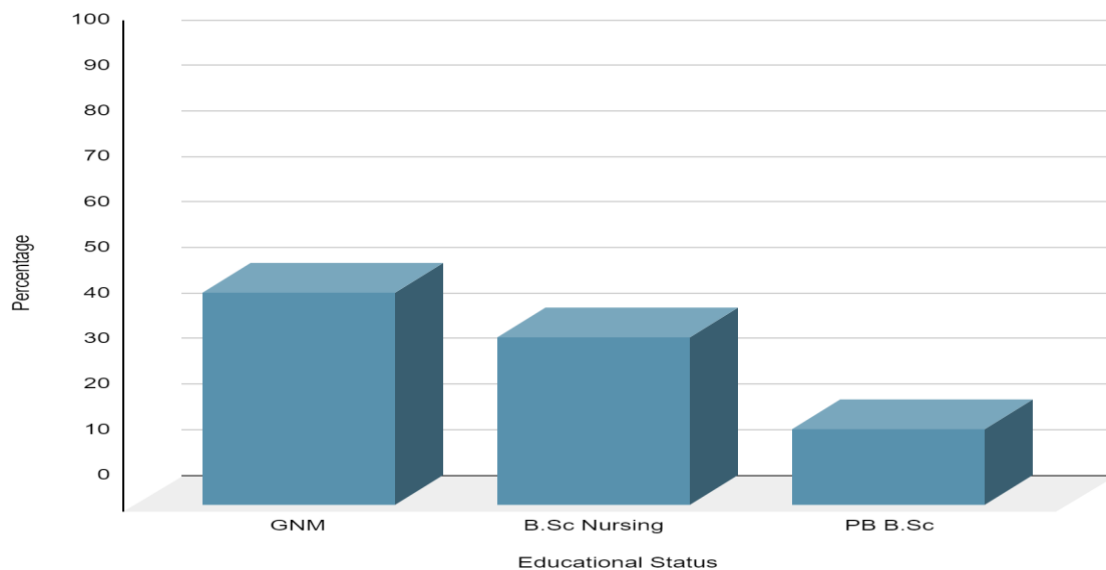


Figure 3: 3-D bar diagram showing percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their educational status.

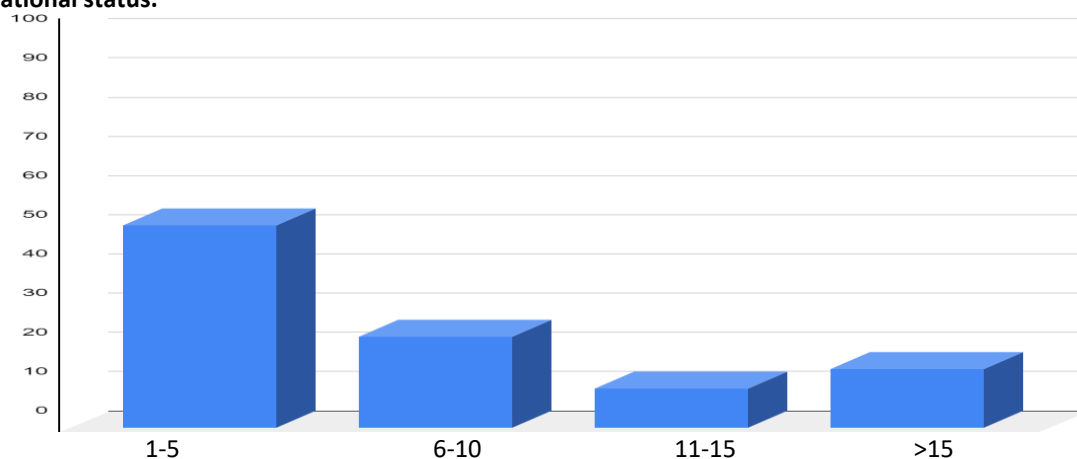


Figure 4: 3-D bar diagram showing the percentage distribution of staff nurses according to the total years of experience.

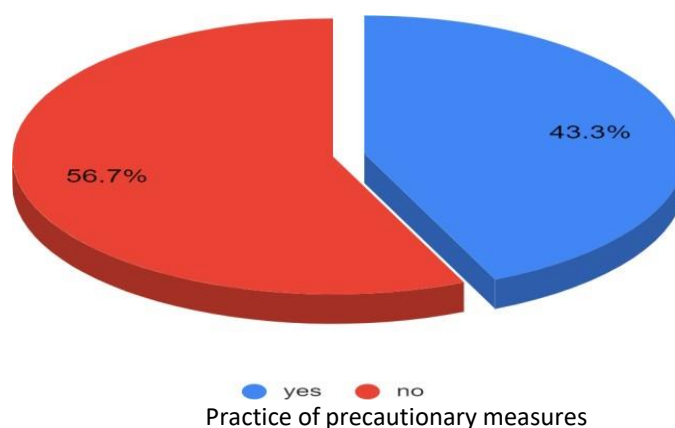


Figure 5: A 3-D diagram pie chart showing percentage distribution of staff nurses according to the practice of all precautionary measures.

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